



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

Z

2032

A 946,231

E —

D 62

Earliest

= Dublin =

= Printing,

WITH

LIST OF BOOKS, PROCLAMATIONS, &c.,
PRINTED IN DUBLIN PRIOR TO 1601.

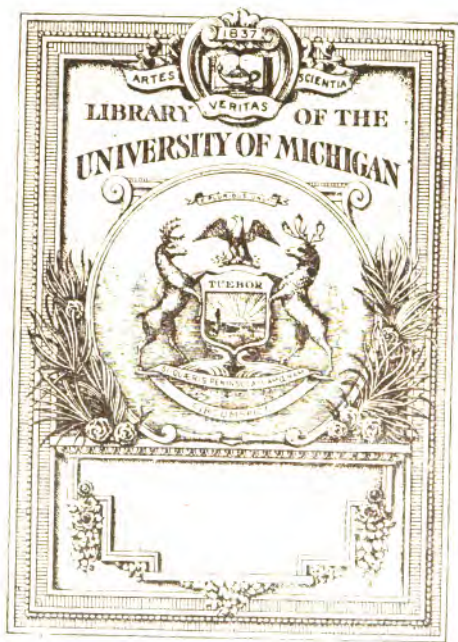
BY

E. R. M'C. DIX.

Dublin:
O'DONOGHUE AND CO.,
31 SOUTH ANNE STREET.

1901.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.



Z

2032

.D62

THE
Earliest Dublin Printing.

WITH
LIST OF BOOKS, PROCLAMATIONS, &c.,
PRINTED IN DUBLIN PRIOR TO 1601.

BY
E. R. M'C. DIX.

DUBLIN:
O'DONOGHUE AND Co.,
31 South Anne Street.

1901.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Preface	3
Introduction	5
List of Books, etc.	10
Humphrey Powell	20
William Kearney	23
John Franke	25
Appendix I.	26
„ II.	28

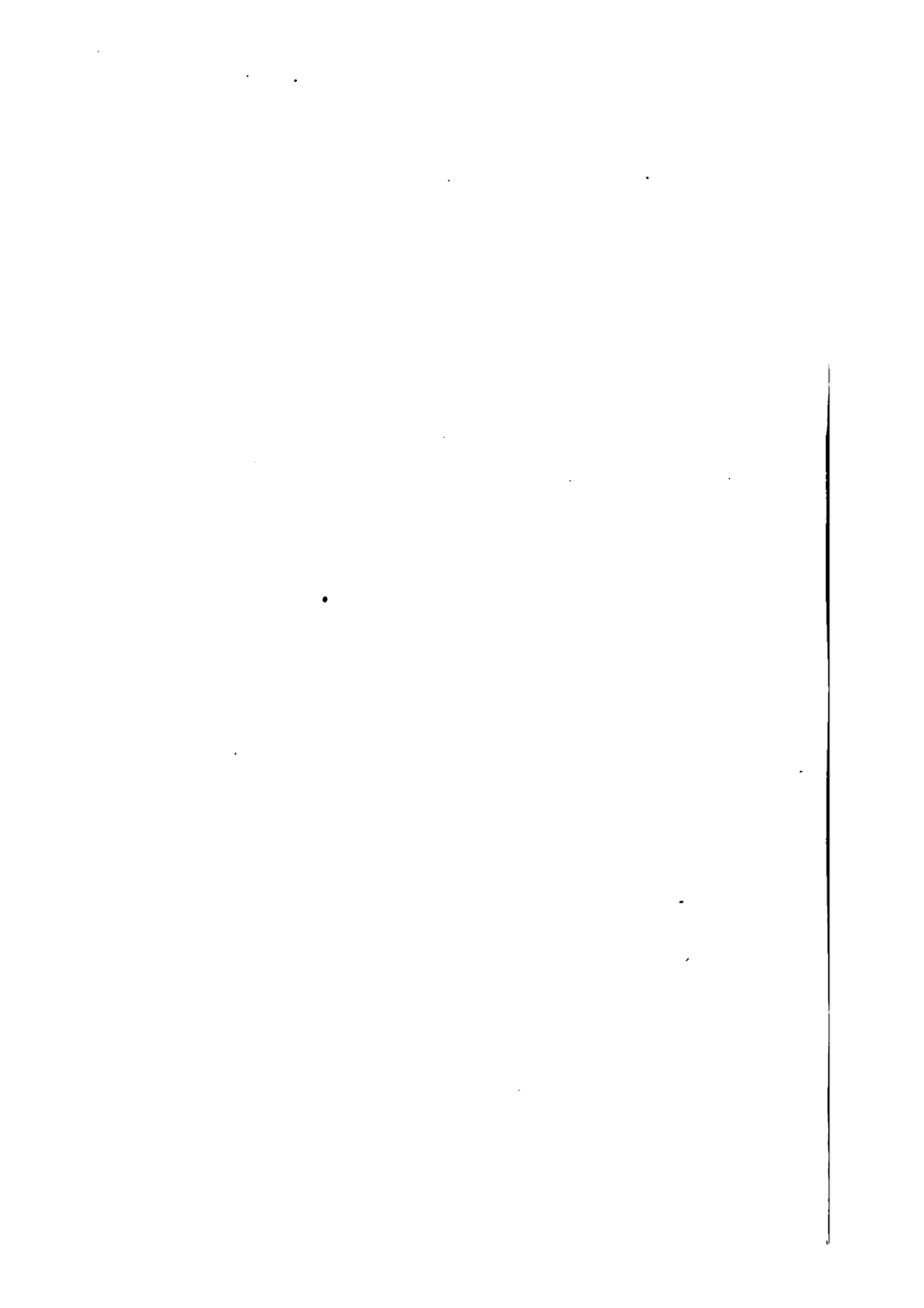
PREFACE.

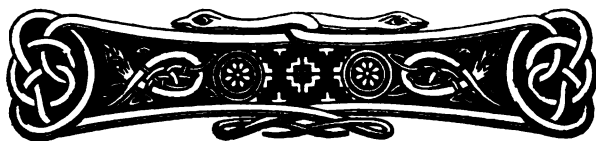
To make more complete my still unfinished labours upon early Dublin printing, I have ventured to compile and publish this booklet, as the first separate and original effort of the kind, I believe, in this form, in the hope of awakening greater interest in and drawing or directing more attention to the subject, and so in time eliciting more information, unhopeful though the prospect be. Every scrap of additional information will be heartily welcomed and fully acknowledged in a second edition (with additional facsimiles), should such ever appear.

Special thanks are due to Mr. Moule, Fellow and Librarian of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and the Librarians of Trinity College, Dublin, for special facilities afforded, for allowing access to, and to have partly photographed, the treasures in their custody mentioned in the following list; and thanks are also due to Mr. Shuckburgh, the Librarian of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, for information afforded.

I am also specially indebted to Professor Mahaffy S.F.T.C.D., for the two Appendices to this work.

312702





INTRODUCTION.

THOUGH it is generally known and accepted that the first Book certainly printed in Dublin was the Book of Common Prayer, printed here by Humphrey Powell in 1551, I do not think that any formal list, very brief though it would necessarily be, of the books and broadsides printed here in the sixteenth century has ever been previously published. I have, therefore, ventured to compile such a list, in the form hereinafter presented, for even though it be an imperfect one, it will, at least, be a beginning or first step to an ultimately complete one, if such, indeed, be ever attainable. It may also, while perhaps provoking adverse criticism, yet draw fresh attention to the subject of the earliest Dublin printing, and thus prove the cause of some further information being supplied by those having much more leisure and opportunity of research than I have. There are references to early Irish printing by several bibliographers, some of eminence, but they often merely repeat what is found in earlier publications, sometimes restating what is incorrect, though quite unintentionally no doubt. None save Dr. Madden (in his *Irish Periodical Literature*), has written *exclusively* of Irish printing, but in the works of various Irish Authors

and students and in several journals valuable references to the subject will be found. For example, in the works especially of the late Sir John T. Gilbert, as his *History of Dublin, Corporation Records*, etc. He was deeply interested and well versed in Irish Bibliography, and read two papers on the subject before the Royal Irish Academy, which, it is greatly to be regretted, have not yet been printed, or even appeared in the Academy's published transactions.

Besides the few items of printing set out in the following list, there were probably other works which must have been lost. For example, the earliest Irish bibliographer (if I may call him so), Sir James Ware, tells us that Sir Henry Sidney, when Lord Deputy in Dublin, caused the Statutes of Ireland to be printed, though where is not stated. Now Sidney was six or seven times in office altogether, either as Lord Justice or Lord Deputy, namely, in 1556, 1557, 1558 (twice), 1565-7, 1568-1571, and lastly in 1575-1578. He died in 1586. Of course the printing of the Statutes procured by Sidney may have been done in London, but, as will be observed from the foregoing dates, Powell's press was at work here, and turning out excellent work in *Black Letter* during the earlier periods of Sidney's administration. It is at least possible, therefore, that this edition of the Statutes was printed and published here. Whatever happened to, or became of, Powell it would seem that his press and type remained here, for the letters and borders around the Irish poem printed in 1571 are unquestionably Powell's. Sir Richard Bolton, afterwards Lord Chancellor, in the preface to his edition

of the Irish Statutes, printed here in 1621, refers to the earlier *printed* Statutes, which had become so rare that even the Judges had not always copies for reference.

No doubt also there were various proclamations printed in this century, at least in Queen Elizabeth's reign, though so far I have only traced four of them. A patient and careful search through the original volumes of State Papers in the Public Record Office, London, from the reign of Edward VI. to 1600, would be fruitful in results, I believe.

Again, about 1569, it appears from the "Carew" Calendar of State Papers of Ireland, that John Vowell, *alias* Hooker (or Hoker), a native of Exeter, was given permission by the Lord Deputy to print the Statutes during a period of ten years. Vowell was resident for some years in Dublin or its neighbourhood, down to about 1573 or 1574. He was a Member of Parliament here for the Borough of Athenry, and wrote a continuation of the History of Ireland, which was published separately, (possibly in Exeter), and also appears in a contemporary edition of Holinshed. In this continuation of, or supplement to, Holinshed, Vowell states that he had printed an account of the Manner of holding Parliaments in England, in fulfilment of his promise to do so, and had distributed it to the Members. It was also required, it would seem, for use in Ireland, where Parliaments met but seldom. The first edition, apparently, of this work was published in London in 1572, but another edition was published without any date, place, or printer's name. There is a copy of this very rare work in the British Museum, whose authorities

conjecturally give Exeter as its place of origin and 1575 as its date. With great timidity I would venture to suggest, as an alternative conjecture, that it may possibly have been printed in Dublin, and to this opinion Dr. Rutty* was certainly inclined. (*Vide* his letter mentioned at pp. 47-50 of Vol. I. of the *Anthologia Hibernica*).

As regards the Almanac said by Harris (in his edition of Ware's Writings) to have been printed in Dublin in 1587, I would refer to the special note later on in this work.

Lastly, Dr. Stubbs, in his History of Trinity College, makes mention of a printer named "Wm. Kerney" being employed in the College for a time, that he left the College, having fallen out with his employers there, at which time he removed, however, not only his printing press, but also some of the College furniture, and that in March, 1596 (*i.e.*, 1597), negotiations were resumed by the College authorities to induce him to resume his connection with the College, but Dr. Stubbs states that the issue is not recorded. He was, evidently, the "William Kearney," Queen's printer here in 1595, and who was also probably a printer in London from 1590 to 1592. This is more particularly brought out in the notice of "Wm. Kearney," which will be found later on. Trinity College was founded in 1592, and opened in 1594. In Appendix II. will be found a full copy of the terms offered to Kearney, now fully published for the first time

* John Rutty, M.D., a Member of the Society of Friends, and author of an Essay towards a Natural History of the County of Dublin, 1772, 2 vols, and other works.

through the courtesy of Prof. Mahaffy, who kindly lent me his transcription of the original document.

All these are indications, however uncertain and unsatisfactory, that more printing took place in Dublin in this century than is shown in the accompanying very meagre list. When we recollect that there were schools here and in other towns, we know that there must have been school books in use, and though, perhaps, these were all imported, yet primers or the like may have been printed here. Of course such books were less likely to last than any other owing to their hard usage and little esteemed worth.

Doubtless but few copies of any work were printed, and these were soon worn out or destroyed. Perhaps, however, some survivors, or even fragments, may yet be found in private libraries, or collections, in Diocesan Libraries, or those of religious communities, or possibly in some of the great Continental Libraries, if only those who are interested in the subject would carefully watch and search whenever the opportunity is afforded them.

The Libraries of each of the Colleges at Oxford and Cambridge would probably afford satisfactory results. To these great Universities from early times went many Irish students, and from them came English graduates to fill political and ecclesiastical offices here. Hence books printed here often found a home in such Libraries.



LIST

—OF—

Books, &c., printed in Dublin prior to 1601.

1551.

Author or } Edward VI.
Time. }

Full Title. The Boke | of the common praier and admi |
nistracion of the Sacramen | tes, and other
rites and | ceremonies of the | Church: :
af | ter the | use | of the Church of |
England.

Printer. Humphrey Powell, King's Printer (in the
great toure by the Crane).

Owner or } (1) Trinity College Dublin (BB. A. 3).
Reference. } (2) Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

Size. The copy in T. C. D. measures $10\frac{3}{8} \times 7$
inches; that in E. C. C. measures $11\frac{3}{10} \times$
 $7\frac{1}{10}$. This latter copy is interleaved.

Collation. Black Letter, but the marginal notes, Latin
words, and some words in the rubrics, are
in italic type; 10 un-numbered leaves with
separate signatures, and 140 leaves
numbered as folios only. Sigs. A—S4
[Folds in eights].

1561.

Author or } The Right Honble. The Earl of Sussex, Lord
Time. } Lyeutenant General &c. of Ireland with
the assent &c. of the Nobility & Councel &c.

Full Title. Proclamation against Shane O'Neill [June
23rd, 1561].

Printer. Humphrey Powell, King's Printer.

Owner or } Public Record Office, London ; State Papers
Reference. } of Ireland, Elizabeth, Vol. 4, No. 131.
(Page 174 in printed calendar).

Size. Single Sheet (*i.e.*, several sheets attached in
one length).

N.B.—This Proclamation is not dated, but its
date is established by the contemporaneous
letter sending this copy to England.

Collation. Black Letter. 212 lines ; some dates in
italics.

1564.

Author or } The Lords Justice & Counsell.
Time. }

Full Title. Proclamation against the O'Connors. Dated
16th August, 1564.

Printer. Humphrey Powell.

Owner or } Public Record Office, London ; State Papers
Reference. } of Ireland, Elizabeth, Vol. XI., No. 74
(Page 244 in printed calendar).

Size. Single Sheet (*i.e.*, two sheets attached in one
length), 29½ inches × 12 inches.

Collation. Black Letter. 78 lines, each line is 8¼
inches in length. Imprint in small italics.

1566.

Author or } Elizabeth.
Time. }

Full Title. A Brefe | Declaration of certein | Principall
Articles of Religion ; set out by order and
auctoritie | as well of the right Honorable
Sir Henry | Sidney Knyght of the most
noble order, | Lord presidēt of the Coücel
in the Prin | cipalltie of Wales, & Marches
of the | same, and general deputie of this
Realme | of Ireland, as by Tharchebyshops,
& | Byshopes, & other her maiesties Hygh
| Commissioners for causes Ecclesia-
sticall | in the same Realme.

Printer. Humphrey Powell. (St. Nicholas Street).

Owner or } Trinity College, Dublin; (DD. gg. 65 No. 6).
Reference. }

Size. Quarto. (7 × 5 $\frac{1}{8}$).

Collation. Black Letter and italic type ; no pagination ;
8 leaves.

1571.

Author or } Philip mac Cuinn Cíorais. (Philip, son of
Time. } Conn Crosach).

Full Title. Duan ann ro ó Philip mac Cuinn Cíorais,
ann a dtairbéntar tuarurghail uachtar
laite an bídí, agus an mod ar a dtiocfa
Cíoró do cum an bteadmhair, agus na
briatara aóera anó.

[A Poem this, by Philip, son of Conn Crosach,
in which is Shown the Awful Description
of the Day of Doom, and the Manner in
which Christ shall come to Judgment, and
the Words He shall say thereat].

From the translation by Mr. John McNeill
which appeared in the Gaelic Journal for
March, 1899, Vol. IX., No. 103, p. 309.

N.B.—Above this heading and along the top
of the page in 16th Century writing are
these words :—

"This Irish Balade printed in Irelande who
"belike use the olde Saxon Carecte."

Printed below the last verse is the first and
last line—

TUAIR FERGÉ FOIGÍOE.

(A Presage of Wrath is patience).

Printer. John Usher, but more probably John O'Kearney printed it. *Vide* next item. Usher is not mentioned anywhere else as a printer. It was done for him and at his cost most probably.

Owner or } Library of the College of Corpus Christi,
Reference. } Cambridge (Archbishop Parker Collection).

Size. Broadside ; single sheet ($15\frac{5}{8} \times 11$).

N.B.—The poem is exactly reprinted on the verso of the sheet.

Collation. A Religious Poem in Irish, Deibhidhe metre, of $22\frac{1}{2}$ Stanzas of 8 lines each, printed in 3 parallel columns.

NOTE.—A photographic facsimile of this Poem can be seen in the National Library, Kildare Street, and in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.



1571.

June 20.

Author or } SEAGAN O'CEARNAIG.
Time. } John O'Kearney (or O'Kearnaigh or Kerney,
or Kearney, or Kearnaigh or Carney).
[Generally the name as in Irish type].

Full Title. AIBIDIL SEAGAN O'CEARNAIG, AGUS CAITICIFORMA .i.,
FORCEADAL NO TEAGARF CUIORDAIGE, MAILLE
LE HAIRTEOGLUIN DAIROE DON RIAGAL CUIORO-
UIGE, IR INGABTA, DA SAC AON DA MBE
ROMANTA DO REACHT DA AGUS NA DANNHOIGHA
RA NIGE RO, DO CAIRNGEAM AR LAIDIAN,
AGUS AR SAIBBERLA SO SEAGAN O'CEARNAIG.

[Alphabet of the Irish Language and Cate-
chism that is Christian Instruction or
Teaching along with certain articles of the
Christian Rule that are proper for everyone
who would be obedient to the law of God
and the Queen in this Kingdom, translated
from Latin and English to Irish by John
O'Kearney.]

Printer. None given, but probably John O'Kearney.
It was printed "at the cost" of John Usher.

Owner or } (1) British Museum ; C. 33, A. 1.
Reference. } (2) Bodleian ; C. 31, Selden.
[Folds in fours].

Size. Octavo. ($5\frac{1}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$).

Collation. 54 pages + 2 pages, 1 of errata and verso
blank. Sig. A to 54.

See facsimile of title page in front of book.

1587.

Author or } William Farmer.
Time. }

Full Title. An Almanack for Ireland.

Printer.

Owner or } (1) *Vide* Harris's Ware's "Writers of Ire-
Reference. } land," Edition of 1746, page 363 ;

(2) Dr. Rutty's Letter to Dr. William Clark
of London, dated 28th June, 1744, appear-
ing in the January number of "The Antho-
logia Hibernica," Vol. I., pages 47-50.
(1793).

Size. Quarto

NOTE.—In the Bodleian Library, Oxford (and in one or two other places also), there is an edition of this "Almanac," joined with a "Prognostication," printed evidently in London, but giving the Longitude and Latitude of Dublin. Farmer is described as a "Chirurgion," and was apparently connected with Dublin. There may have been, therefore, an edition printed here of the Almanac. William Kearney, the printer, probably came over to Dublin in the latter half of this year, and so might have printed it here. Harris may have been correct, but it is possible that he was misinformed, and took the London Edition of Farmer's Almanac as a Dublin production. It is right, however, to add that Dr. Rutty, in his letter referred to at p. 8 *ante*, also mentions this Almanac as printed in Dublin, but whether Harris merely quotes from him or both from a common source does not appear.

1595.

Author or } Queen Elizabeth.
Time. }

Full Title. Proclamation against the Earl of Tyrone and his adherents in Ulster. Dated 12th June in the 27th year of the Reign.

Printer. William Kearney, Queen's Printer.
(In the Cathedrall Church of the Blessed Trinitie Dublin).

Owner or } Public Record Office, London ; State Papers
Reference. } of Ireland, Elizabeth, Vol. 180, No. 48.
(Page 332 in printed Calendar).

Size. Single Sheet (or 2. sheets attached in one length) ; 22½ × 11.

Collation. Black Letter, save the heading and imprint.
67 lines, each line of print measures 8 ins.

1600.

Author or } The L. Deputie (Mountjoy) and Councell.
Time. }

Full Title. Proclamation against Hugh Neale, called
+ + O'Neale. Dated 22 November, 1600.

Printer. John Franke (at the Bridgefoote).

Owner or } Public Record Office, London ; Vol. 207,
Reference. } Part 6. (Elizabeth).

Size. Single Sheet.

Collation. Roman (or plain) type. 50 lines.

HUMPHREY POWELL.

HUMPHREY POWELL was a Printer carrying on work in London in the years 1548-49, and particulars of the works printed there by him (some indeed without any date) are given in Ames' well-known work.

In the third Volume (edited by Mr. Dasent) of the Acts of the Privy Council of England, page 84, the following note appears under the date 18th July, 1550—"A warrant to ——— to deliver "XXli. unto Powell the printer given him by the King's Majestie "towards his setting up in Irelande." There can hardly be any doubt that the Powell here referred to was Humphrey Powell, the London printer, and this would seem to indicate that he was then proceeding, or had just begun, to carry on his art in Ireland. Whether the idea of so doing originated with himself or, as would seem more likely, that he was requested or urged to do so by the King or his Government, can only be a matter of conjecture. This, at least, however, is plain, that his going to Ireland and setting up there as a printer met with the approval of the Sovereign, who helped him in a very practical manner, for £20 in the reign of Edward VI. was, of course, equal to a very much greater sum than £20 in the present day.

It can hardly be doubted that Powell was, in fact, required to do printing work for the Irish Government, as indeed the few specimens of his printing in Dublin now extant clearly show, whatever else he may have done here or elsewhere.

Whether Powell had started for Ireland prior to this date (18th July, 1550) or not cannot be inferred with certainty, but it may now be taken for certain that this year (1550) was the year in which his printing press was first set up in Dublin. That press, as appears from the specimens, was first used to produce a

copy of the Book of Common Prayer, which bears on its title page and on the imprint on the last page but one, the date 1551, being the date of issue no doubt, or actual publication.

Powell's type seems to have consisted almost entirely of Black Letter, of which, however, he had more than one fount, any other type appearing to have been italic. His initial letters mark out his work at once. They seem to have been of Dutch or German origin, and occur again and again in his work.

The Book of Common Prayer, as a work of printing, deserves high praise, and shows that Powell was accomplished in his art. It must have taken a considerable time to set up and print off this book, which affords confirmation, if such be needed, of the assumption already made, that Powell's printing press began its work in Dublin in the year 1550, a year earlier than hitherto generally recorded. It is a matter of much regret that only two copies of this work are now known to exist.

Edward VI., who appears to have been Powell's special patron, died on the 6th July, 1553, and was succeeded by Queen Mary. Whether Powell remained here or returned to London does not appear, but he did not lose favour with King Edward's successor, as his name appears amongst the other printers of the Company of Stationers, to whom Queen Mary and King Philip granted their first Charter about the year 1556. Humphrey Powell's name also appears in the confirmation of this Charter granted by Queen Elizabeth in the year 1559. It can hardly be contended that there were two Humphrey Powells, I think. I do not think it inconsistent with the absence of Powell from London that his name should so have appeared in these Charters. His former work there, and possibly his return thither for a time, may have caused the Company of Stationers to retain him in membership. It is noteworthy, however, that no work of his at this time appears in the Register of the Company of Stationers so ably edited by Mr. Arber. Neither, indeed, does any specimen of his work in Dublin appear during this period, though it seems hard to imagine that his press was silent for about ten years. As will be seen by the foregoing list his next piece of work in Dublin was

the Proclamation against Shane O'Neill. There is no date to this Proclamation, but the year given for it, viz., 1561, is certainly correct, as this date is established by a contemporaneous letter sending a copy of the Proclamation to England, *Vide* Calendar of State Papers (Ireland) for 1561. Then comes a gap of 3 years, after which another Proclamation, printed by him here, is found, namely, that against the O'Connors in 1564. Doubtless there must have been several Proclamations printed by him which have been long since destroyed, as Proclamations are sometimes mentioned in the Calendar of State Papers of Ireland, but printed copies do not exist.

The last work of Humphrey Powell's is that called the "Breve Declaration of certain Articles, etc.," printed in 1566, of which but one copy is in existence. At this date Powell had his press in a different place from that which he first set it up.

After this date his name is found no more, but whether he died here or returned to England is not known. There were several printers in England bearing the surname of Powell, as appears from Mr. Arber's Register of the Company of Stationers in London.



WILLIAM KEARNEY.

FROM the date of Humphrey Powell's last work for several years onward there is no evidence as to what actual printer carried on work in Dublin, until we come to this printer at the end of the century, for the "Alphabet and Catechism" and the "Religious Poem" printed in Irish, though done at the cost of John Usher, cannot be said to have been printed by him. Most probably this type was handled and set up by John Kearney (or O'Kearney) who translated the Catechism into Irish, or his relative William Kearney, now about to be referred to.

The first mention of this William Kearney as a printer is found in the "Acts of the Privy Council of England" (edited by Mr. Dasent), under date 20th and 21st August, 1587. In this reference, however, his name is spelt "Carney." The reference is as follows:—In an interesting letter of above date from the English Privy Council to the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland reference is made to John "Carney" (the John Kearney or O'Kearney of the Catechism of 1571) and Nicholas Walsh, who are stated to have translated the New Testament into Irish, but that up to that date it had not been printed, owing to the lack of native Irish printers. The letter continues that the manuscript of Carney (the O'Kearney of the Catechism) was then in the hands of his relative "William Carney," who, it adds, during a period of fourteen years, both in England and in foreign parts, had become a master in the art of printing, knowing the Irish well and how Irish Type should be made and made use of, and accordingly he is recommended to the Council as a proper person, subject to their personal examination of him, to act as printer. "Carney" is spoken of as the bearer of the letter, and it is strange that no reference whatever to this letter (an important one, and coming with all the weight of the English Privy Council), appears in the published Calendar of Irish State Papers. If we would be justified in concluding that "Carney" came over to Dublin then, and was

interviewed by the Lord Deputy and Council, it would seem as if he did not receive much encouragement from them at that time. Three years later, 1590, a William Kearney (most probably the same person as William "Carney" or "Kerney") is found as a printer in London, and so continued for three years, until 1592, then his work in London appears to have ceased, and we find "William Kerny" again in Ireland, as appears from the important State letter, a copy of which will be found at Appendix I., and which may be dated in 1593. Then we find "Wm. Kerney" as printing for the new University, and lastly there is "William Kearney" here in Dublin actually printing in the Cathedral of Dublin in 1595 a proclamation against the Earl of "Tirone." It is interesting to note here that there is a statement written, I believe, in pencil upon the original Proclamation in the Public Record Office in London, that there was an *Irish* edition of this proclamation. No doubt William Kearney was fully competent to execute such printing.

He was also, I am convinced, the printer named "Kerny" or "Kerney" (another way of spelling Kearney's name) who was for a time employed by the then recently started University of Trinity College. This might, perhaps, cover the period from 1592 to 1595, if we are justified in assuming that Kearney came again to Dublin in 1592, as I am of opinion may be confidently assumed on the evidence now produced. The State letter above-mentioned and the terms of the proposed arrangement offered to him in March, 1596, O.S. (1597), to be found in Appendix II., seem indeed conclusive.

Only one specimen of Kearney's printing here, namely, the Proclamation of 1595, has been found up to the present. It is all in Black Letter, save the heading and imprint, which are in ordinary Roman type, now sometimes called White Letter. This is the first occasion on which such type appears here. It was not used by Powell. It may also be noted that the initial letter used is quite different from those used by Powell.

William Kearney was not a member of the Company Stationers, Mr. Arber states. What became of him is not known.

JOHN FRANKE

(Otherwise Franketon or Franckton
or Frankton or Francton or Franton).

WHERE this printer came from and when he first arrived in Dublin is not known. As he was the printer of the Irish New Testament which was published here in 1602, it is possible he accompanied Wm. Kearney on his visit to Dublin about 1592, and served his time to him, and that on his Master's decease or departure from Ireland, he carried on the printing alone, and did the Government work here. This, at least, would conjecturally explain Francton's ability and competency to use Gaelic type, and is given some support by the provisions of the "Terms" set out in Appendix II. To set up so considerable a work as the New Testament must have taken a good deal of time then. Kearney probably assisted in it at the beginning, as he was experienced in such work.

The Proclamation of 1600 is the first printing which bears Franke's name. He lived in Dublin for many years, married a freewoman of that city, and through her obtained the city freedom. He had three or four children, some of whom also obtained the freedom, as appears in the Ancient Records of Dublin, edited by the late Sir John Thomas Gilbert. He was appointed State Printer in 1604, and became Sheriff in 1612. His press turned out some excellent work. For fuller particulars see "New Ireland Review" for March, 1898.

APPENDIX I.

(T.C.D. Muniment Room, Box A.I.h.).

FORM OF STATE LETTER EVIDENTLY INTENDED TO BE SENT TO
EACH BISHOP BY THE IRISH PRIVY COUNCIL.]

AFTER our very hearty commendations to your Lordship We have received letters from the Lords of her Majesty Most honorable Privy Council whereby appeareth her Majesty and their Lordships great care of the printing of the new Testament in the Irish tongue and proper character. To which purpose yt pleased her Majesty and her honorable Council to send hither and authorize one William Kerny this country man born and nowe in this Land (having been to that end brought up these 20 years in the Art of printing) to print the said new testament and all such other books as shall be required and necessary for the good service of the Church and common wealth of this realm. And for that the charge of printing the said book doth rise to be greater than may easily be borne by a few Their Lordships by their said letters have required us to take such speedy course that the same may be done by some common contribution, as well of the clergy as of others well disposed to further that work. Whereof we having duly considered, and finding by conference with the said Kerny the borden to be no less than appeared to their Lordships We have thought good to let your Lordship understand what course we think meet to be held therein with the clergy. to wit that every spiritual man should contribute to this godly work the XXth part of such livings as he holdeth as they are rated in the Queene's books which is the most indifferent and easie course in our opinion that may be taken and which we perswade ourselves no well disposed man who hath any regard of the discharge of his duty or the benefit of the Church of God which he serveth will

refuse to give. Wherefore we earnestly pray and require your Lordship to call unto you your whole clergy and to signify unto them this our resolution and further to use all the best means you may as well by your own example as otherwise to draw them thereunto and being agreed upon to take some speedy course among yourselves for leveinge of the same. And because this work hath been so long delayed and that the said Kearny being the cheapest means to effect the same may perishe, we require your Lordship to use herein all the speed you may, and to certify us particularly by the last day of the next Hilary terme what you shall have done herein, and if there shall be any so ungodly and void of all conscience that shall refuse to yield their small contribution to a work so godly. and necessary and so much helping themselves to the better discharge of their own duties and conscience We pray your Lordships likewise to certify unto us their names to the end we may aswell take some other course with them, as also return to their Lordships in England (according their request unto us) both the names of the givers as such as shall be backward in this good worke. And so leaving this most godly and necessary work to your Lordships good zeal. and carefulness. We bid your Lordships very heartily farewell From Dublin the

Your Lordships very loving friends

[No date or signatures].

Endorsed

For Wm. Kearney the printer

to be returned in the end of Hilary terme

about the printing of the N. T. in Irish.



APPENDIX II.

(T.C.D. Muniment Room, Box C. 9).

[PROPOSED TERMS BETWEEN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN,
AND WILLIAM KEARNEY, 1596.]

Forgeivinge and forgettinge all the former iniuries offered by you to the Colledge and the severall fellowes thereof, as 1. The close conveyance out of the house without their knowledge and consent of the press ponntions and characters. 2. The taking away of the stoles shelves bords etc. which were in the chamber and study. the first of which at lest was the Colledges. 3. the kepinge from and utter deprivinge of them of the printed sheets which by promise and bond you were bound to deliver to them after the printinge of every sheet. 4. the disapoyntinge of your bond to finishe the worke by the time apoynted. by wh. also their promise was caused to be broken to the country concerning the delivery of the said books. you assuringe that nothinge should hinder you but death from the finishing. 5. your not issewinge the 30£ st. you had before hand accordinge to your promise and bond to the furtherance of the work by which your bond is forfeited and you under an arrest. 6. The losse your disapoyntment of bringinge in the bonds of the primat and the rest. which you promised both to the Society and Sr Rob Gardner and Sr Ant St leger omittinge the very sinister delinge in complayninge to the Lo ; Chancellor when they had the first cause to cōplayne of you and also mought by lawe and arrest compell you to your covenants. All this I say beinge omitted and forgotten. The question which I would propound, unto you (if either you regard the aidinge of soe necessary a work for the Glory of God or your own estate to be bettered) is whether you would agre to these conditions. as the Society may be drawn to consent to them

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN



3 9015 00470 8049

